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S. P. HANSCOM, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.....JUNE 13, 1866. HOW DO WE LIVE AND DIE IN

WANHINGTON?
The great advantage which every government or State would derive from a carefully executed system of registration within its borders are too obvious for argument. The relative mortality and fecundity of popula-tion, the longevity of the people, the causes of death and relative prevalence of different diseases, the proportions of the sexes, the comparative healthfulness of city and country and of different parts of country, the na tivities of the people, the frequency of marriage at different seasons and the comparison of mortality with other States and nations all these are facts which are of public interest to the whole body of society. When to these considerations are added the local and individual benefits of baving the family record of each inhabitant preserved in an authenticated form, it seems surprising that a practical people, so advanced in civilization as ourselves, should have adopted no uniform and permanent system of registration throughout the country.

The thorough registration of the people is of recent origin, even in Great Britain. In the United States Massachusetts took the lead in establishing registration. In 1841, (only two years after the appearance of the first annual report of the Reg-istrar General of births, marriages, and deaths, in England,) Massachusetts passed a "law concerning the registration of births, marriages, and deaths." It requires the clerk of each town and city in the State to receive, record, and index the following

record are given.

In the record of marriages, there is to be given the date and place of the marriage, the name, residence, and official station of the person by whom married, the names and nativity of the parties, the age, color, and residence of each, the condition of each, (whether single or widowed,) the occupation, the names of the parents, and the date of the record. As marriage certificates or licenses are procured only from the Town Clerk or Register, this duty is easy.

In the record of deaths, the date of the

death, the name and age of the deceased, the sex, color, condition, (whether single, widowed, or married,) residence, occupation, place of death, nativity, the names and nativity of the parents, the disease or cause of death, the place of burial, and the date of the record.

Town Clerk of the births and deaths of their children, every householder to give like notice of every birth or death happening in his house; and wheever neglects to give such notice within six months after a birth or death, forfeits a sum not exceeding five dol-

All physicians are required to furnish, for registration, certificates of the cause of death of persons attended by them, under penalty of \$10 fine. Sextons, undertakers, and superintendents of burial-grounds or burials are required to return the facts set forth above in the record of deaths, and receive a fee of ten cents therefor, in each case. The record of the town clerk relative to any birth, marriage, or death, is prima facie evidence, in legal proceedings, of the facts recorded; and the clerks are required to transmit by the the clerks are required to transmit, by the 1st of February of each year, a copy of the e year ending the preceding December, to the Secretary of State of the Commonwealth, who must furnish all the blank forms required for registration. For these services the town clerk receives a fee of twenty-five cents each entry. The returns are required to be tabulated in the office of Secretary of State for publication, while the original returns are bound in volumes and accurately indexed for reference. The first entries are also in bound books, and contain the history of the vital statistics and family changes of each town, preserved for perma-nent reference in the office of the clerk of

Now some may consider it a matter of no importance to the public how people live or die in Washington; but the inhabitants of the District of Columbia have surely some interest in these vital statistics, and we trust that Congress will, in any of the plans of "reconstruction" of the District, include a proper registration law so that we can find out at what rate we are living and dving. "

JOHN Ross, Chief of the Chorokee nation was yesterday reported covaleneent by his attend

THEODORE TILTON, of the Independent, is at Willard's.

THOMAS McELBATH, formerly the publisher of the New York Tribune, is stopping at the His

Nitro-Glycerine. Col. Tal. P. Suarreau, of artillery-mining celebrity, will institute some very extraordinary experi ents on Saturday afternoon next, between four and , east of Lincoln Hospital, on the parative force of nitro-glycerine and gunpewder; and he will also discharge a thunder-bolt by his nawly-dissovered electricity.

The popular comedy of "London Assurance" was last night enacted at Orover's to a large audience. last night emested at Grover's to a large andience, who were apparently well pleased with the perform nose. To-night we have Bulwer's comedy of Money, in which Mr. Robinson appears as Affred Evelyn, and Miss Rose Eytings as Clara Douglass.

Tan Indian Convention We learn from the Colorado Register that it is expected that iteraty-five or thirty thousand Indians will be in attend-ance at the Indian Convention being held this month at Fort Laramie. We trust that such will be the case, and that the Government thus having nity to confer with so many red skins, intends to treat them kindly and justly, and at the same lime to hold them to a strict accountability are any atrosities committed. The Register reports that the overland stages are again being mosted by the wandering tribes.

Pen, Penell, and Sch "A LITTLE LEARNING is a danger an actor. He should be "dead let

THE Treasurer of Dakota county, Min-ota, has lost his dog. A sarex souss in Buffalo was blown ces by a gas explosion last week. THE general who finished the Fenis

t in Canada was General Collapse. THE price of beef is again on the decline in

A cutto was pecked to death by a game ek in London lately. An order has been received in England for

0,000 red shirts for Garibaldi's army. A MAN in New York has raised one

dred thousand young trust, which he has sold at \$50 per thousand, for stocking streams and ponds. THE New York Tribune says that all Con-

pounds daily, yielding a gross income of \$1,500, and the expenses are \$35 per day. THE Keans are playing at the Princess'

Cheatre, in London, after an absence of three years and a voyage round the world. THE Northampton, Mass., Agricultural So-

niety having offered prises for the destruction of caterpillars' notes, L. C. Ferry received the first award of \$5 for destroying 604. The number de-stroyed by the contestants was 2,073. Mr. GEORGE PEABODY continues at George lown, Mass., at the house of his sister, Mrs. Ru sell, where he has been for a few days confined by

to Hattle Mathison, living near Titusville, Pa., but received a fatal shot from a rifle on the road. A ival for the young lady's hand is suspected of har

ng committed the bloody deed. THE proprietor of the farm opposite Peters burg, Va., upon which the celebrated Burnside mine was sprung, on the 58th of July, 1864, has erseted a refreshment saloon near the spot, and permits visitors to view the craters only upon the ayment of a certain sum per head.

CAPT. MELANCTHON SMITH, United States In the recogd of births, the date and place of the births, the name of the child, (if it have any,) the sex and color, the name, residence, and places of birth of the parents, the occupation of the father, and the date of the resolution of Congress.

SCIENTIFIC investigations show that in asending mountains the heart-beats increase on an average one per minute for every hundred yards of ascent. Quibble ascended the White Mountains with a lady last summer, and he states that he ex

"Putery Pungencies," a volume lately published by Carleton, (for sale here by Philp & Solomous,) says: "Throughout medieval Europe the Jew was the cursing block of man; for you know everybody sants somebody to swear at, every rants somebody to damn."

Tur rebel privateer and blockade-runne The rebet privateer and blockade-rinner Chekamanya, which was sunk in the Caps Fear river during the operations against Fort Fisher, N. C., and subsequently raised by the Messrs. O. K. Malthy & Co., was purchased at auction sale at the Gosport may-yard, by the same parties, for the sum of \$15,000.

EDWARD LONG, the negro rioter, charged with atrociously murdering a Mr. Whitehurst, during the negro celebration of the passage of the Civil Right's bill, in Norfolk, some time since, was found guilty in the Circuit Court of Norfolk, and sentenced to eighteen years' imprisonment in the

Is reply to an inquiry of District Attorney Durt, at Polirdam, N. Y., as to whether any of the subordinate officers and men of the Fenian pricon ers should be indicted the Attorney General tele graphed instructions to indict the leaders only, and prosecute them for breach of the United States cutrality laws with such diligence as would be con-stent with the dignity of the United States.

A CORRESPONDENT at Baleigh, N. C. writes that the trial of the rebel Major Gee, who is arraigned before a military court in that city on the charge of crunity to Union prisoners, has al-ready cost the Government over \$100,000, and ac-far as the case has yet gone very little proof has been established against the prisoner.

By the Africa's mail we receive the news the death of Prince Paul Authony Esterhasy, at Ratisbon, in Bavaria. In some respects he wa one of the most widely known of the nobility of Europe. His vast territorial possessions, his lu-mence personal wealth, and extravagant style of expenditure, have long been the subject of gossip the world over.

BENJAMIN MIFFLIN, Esq., formerly a printe and newspaper publisher of Philadelphia, died on Sunday evening. For many years he was the head of the firm of Mifflin & Parry, publishers of the Pennsylvanian, which for a whole generation wa the organ, and for a long period the influential champion, of the Democratic party in Pennsyl

WE have the best of reasons for asserting that the President does not intend to interfere either directly or indirectly, in the case of Jeff Davis, no: withstanding the strenuous efforts being made by his counsel in his behalf for executive in on. The President considers the case at rely a judicial question, and will in no event int fere with the course of justice in the case of Davis

This Senate, in executive session, has con firmed the following nominations: Watter B. Scales, to be Collector of Customs at Chicago, Illinois, and Elijah H. Willis, Collector of Customs at Plymouth, N. C.; James W. Stone, to be Agent for the Signs Indians of the Mississippi, in the Territory of Da-kots; Paul Frank, of New York, to be Marshal of the Consuler Court at Kanagawa, Japan; Chas. H. Thompson, Postmaster at Corning, N. Y.

Tue oldest church now existing in their country is situated near Smithfield, Isle of Wight country, Va. It was built in the reign of Charles L, between the years 1630 and 1635. The brick and lime and timber were imported from England The timber is English oak, and was framed in Eng-land. The structure is of brick, erected in the most substantial manner. The mortar has become so hardened that it will strike fire in collision with

Not so Guilty as Others.

Jons Forstvu argues through the Mobile Regis-ter that Jury. Davis should be liberated, because he was not a leader in the secession movement, and therefore not as guilty as some others who have already been set at liberty. As a proof of this be says that Davis contrained the insurgents from attacking Fort Pickens at a time when its capture could have been certain. We quote: "The con-federates under Colonel CHARR were eager for per-mission to attack, but telegram after telegram was sent by Davis, Firzyarmics and Mallony, to the Governors of Alabama and Florids, urging that Fort Pickens should not be attacked, and that nothing should be done that could possibly bring on hostilities. These dispatches, coming from gen tiemen of so much influence, and of such opportu ntities for knowing the state of affairs in the Federal expital, could not be disregarded by the Gorstrops of the two fitates, or by the commanding officer of the troops." There are a great many people who believe that these "leaders" of the robellion, as well as DAYIS, should receive some kind of punishment.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

Post Office Department.

Postage rown Deven Wast Index of Fance
Man.—We are requested to state that, from the
let of July next, letters posted inthe United State
and addressed to the Dutch West India, (Curacoa

and addressed to the Dutch West Indies, (Curseou, Sabe, St. Eustatius, and St. Martin.) may be transmitted to destination, via France, in the French smil, at a postage of 23 cents for each single rate of one quarter ounce or under; prepayment being optional with the sender.

During the last mouth there have been 137 new post offices established; there were 50 offices discontinued; the names of 22 offices were changed; and post offices reopened as follows: Arkansas 9, Louisiana 7, West Virginia 4, North Carolina 5, United 14, Mississippi 4, South Carolina 5, and Abshama 4.

Alabama 4.

Of the established or reopened offices there were
rery faw in which postmasters or postmistres as
appointed 'could not take the oath." The people generally are beginning to understand that the cash is indispensable; that every postmaster's boud must be approved by the Department before a com-relation is sent; and that no post office can be put ration until the postmaster has that commis-

full operation, and many orders were issued with a view to perfect the mail transportation throughout land on or before the first day of July

Fifty new Presidential appointments were also

issued during the last month.

We note the following order, made last evening, as being interesting to our readers of this locality:
Maryland.—The postmatter of Brighton is nutherised to receive his mails from Eilicott's Mills, in lies of Clarkevilla. , 3206, Baltimore to Uniontown,

Pennsylvania.—At Sporting Hill, Lanc ty, Martin N. Brubaker is appointed p vice E. R. Stauffer, deceased

aylor, postmarier Central Point, Caroline county, Va. Miss Cath-rine A. Gatewood, postmitress. Andrew, Spottsylvania county. L. R. D. Clifton,

postmaster.

West Virginia. — Setablish an office at West
Fork, Wist county. — F. T. Vandergrif, postmaster,
between Rathburn and Glennville.
Appointments. — Lecenson Hager, postmaster, Railarderills. Some county, vice William Thompson.

falled to give bond.

Daviel Wilson, postmaster, Grafton, Taylor
county, vice J. J. Warren, resigned.

Daniel R. Smith, postmaster, Grass Lick, Jackton county, vice Miss E. M. Green, resigned.

The New United States Mint at Carson City,

Through the couriesy of the supervising architect of the Treasury Department we have been able to obtain a description of the designs for the new United States mint about to be constructed at Caron City, Nevada. The edifice will be built in the son city, Newada. Insectince will be two stories ligh; its general dimensions eighty-nine and one half by fifty-nine and one half feet, and will be about forty feet from the ground to the cornice. The centre building will be fifty feet in length, with a pedimented front, surmounted by an observatory. The windows of the structure are to be narrow and circular headed; the walls cyclopean, with stone hase, belt courses, angle quoins, window dressings, Ac. . The hasement will be occupied by furnaces, fuel and storage. The first floor will be set apart for the annealing, coining, meiting and weighing rooms, vaults and offices, while the second story will embrace the refining, assay and cahinet rooms, offices, vaults, &c., all conveniently and approprintely arranged with the necessary passages and

An acting assistant commissioner of the Buresu of Refugees, Freedmen, &c , in South Caroffina, has recently made a thorough tour of inspection, and has reported the conclusions derived therefrom to the assistant commissioner. He thinks that the supply of labor is inadequate to the demand, but that where subsistence is not wanting labor will be quite as productive this season as at other seasons, ital owned labor. In the district of Ches when capital wands about a to the state of the terfield the supply of provisions is nearly exhausted, and great anfering will come upon all classes unless speedily relieved by the Government. It is estimated that 9,000 bushels of corn and 100,000 pounds mated that 2,000 bushels of corn and 100,000 pounds of bason, provisions for three months, in addition to that now in the hands of the planters, will be required to supply the necessary labor until the harvesting of the crops. These supplies the plant-ers have neither the cash nor the oredit to pur-chase, and, unless relief comes from the Govern-ment, many of the plantations will be abandoned by the fractions, who will so in reach of employby the freedmen, who will go in search of employ ent where they can get sufficient food.

Improvement of the Public Grounds. The labor of improving and heartifying The labor of improving and beautifying the grounds between the White House and the Treasury building is rapidly approaching completion. A large force of laborers are daily employed in the work, and have already constructed a beautiful terrace midway between the Executive Mansion and the Treasury building, and are now engaged in manadamizing the Sixteen-and-a-half street exten-sion. The new fountain commenced playing this of the improvements mentioned. It consists of six revolving spiral jets of water round a central jet, the whole surmounting a parachute at the base. The design is a very pretty one, and was yesterday admired by thousands passing over the rickety. bridge leading from the Treasury to the terrace, which will soon be replaced by a paved walk and handsome stone steps leading to the White House.

Change of Hours in the Departments. The Secretary of the Treasury has under consideration the expediency of returning to the custom of closing his Department at 3 p. m., instead of 4, of closing his Department. No Cabinet officer is more assiduous as at present. No Cabinet officer is more assiduous in the discharge of his duties than the Secretary of the Treasury, who is promptly at his post at 9 o'clock, a m., remaining usually until 5 or 6 p. m. Notwithstanding this fact, he will probably adopt the six hour system on the last proxino until adopt the six hour system on the last proxino until the strength of the strength o by the heads of several other Departments of the

THE POLLOWING IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MARINERS. relative to the destruction of the light-house at Bay Point, Port Royal, South Carolina, was yes-

Information has been received at this offset that the light-house at Bay Point, Port Royal harbor, was entirely destroyed by a tornado which visited that vicinity on the 20th alt.

Due notice will be given of the re-establishment of this light.

By order:

W. n. ...

Bergan: Drs Joseph B. Dune, of Maryaville, Mis-souri; F. Daker, Stockbridge, Michigan; and Henry H. Langdon, Burlington, Vermont.

JUDIES UNDERWOOD AS A NEGRO SETLERS.—The Warrenton Index copies from the records of Fan. variety of an answer to a bill in chancery, which answer was filed in 1853 by Underwood, and in which the Judge "insisted that in making distribution of the personal estate referred to in said bill, the share of the slaves which may be allotted to the said Fore Y. Flores shall be subjected to the payment of the said Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson's share of said debt."

The smeadment was then agreed to by the following vote:

Ayra. Mesers. Athiony, Conness, Davis, Doolis ties, Ayra. Mesers. Gustrie, Harris, Hendricks, Johnson, Morgan, Norton, Riddle, Saulshury, Sharman, Van Winkle, Williams, and Ystes.—18.

Tembul, Wade, and Wilson.—17.

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Tembul was the micro.—18.

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CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

EXXIXTH CONGRESS—FIRST SES Tunspay, June 12, 1808.

SENATE. . Mr. Anthony wored to print four hundred extra copies of the report of the Commissioner of Patents; which was referred to the Committee on Edition Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the House bill to provide for the settlement of accounts of certain public officers, which was passed. [The bill relates to the disburs-ing, of mensys by the officers of the Freedman's Hursan.]

which was passed. (The bill relates to the disbursing of moneys by the officers of the Freedoms's Boreau.]

Mr. Grimes presented the petition of the employees of the President's hours and grounds, under the administration of Mr. Lincola, acking for extra companisation on account of extra duties performed. Referred to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

On motion of Mr. Chandler, the bill making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works fleetone for commenced under authority of isw, and for other purposes, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Anthury, from the Committee on Printing, reported without assendment the resolution to print 150,006 extra copies of the report of the Committee on Reconstruction; which was passed.

Mr. Comment, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Reads, reported the joint resolution to release the Passide Mail Steamship Company from that portion of their contract obliging them to touch at Honoluts.

On motion of Mr. Pessenden, the bill making approximation for the legislative, executive, and

Honolulu.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden, the hill making appropriations for the legislative, exceptive, and judicial expenses of the tioversment for the year ending June 30, 1867, was taken up and laid aside informally.

formally.

The House bill to firther provide for the safety of the lives of passaggers on board of vessags propelled in whole or in part by steam, to regulate the salaries of steamheat inspectors, and for other purposes, was then taken up and passed.

[The previsions of this bill have heretofore been published.]

The consideration of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill was then proceeded with.

A number of amendments of the Finance Com-

A number of amendments at the mittee were agreed to.

An amendment, appropriating \$160,000 for the temporary clerks in the Treasury Department, to be awarded at the discretion of the Secretary, being under consideration.

Mr. Wilcon declared himself opposed to conferring such discretionary power on the Secretary of ring such discretionary power on the Secretary of

arr. without centured numeric opposes to contering such discretionary power on the Secretary of the Treasury, and especially to the present incument. It would have the effect of placing the elerks of the Department too much under the control of the Secretary.

Mr. Forevonden said that undoubtedly the politi-

Mr. Pescretary.

Mr. Pescretary.

Mr. Pescretary of the Treasury was not approved by many others besides the Brenter from Massochusetts, but he was a faithful public officer and performed in an able and ersditable manner the duties of his position. The policy indicated in the proposed amendment had been inangurated under Mr. Chase and paramed ever since.

Mr. Hendrichs regretted that the Scenter from Massachusetts [Mr. Wilson] should allude to the Secretary in such terms. He did not think he was justified in expressing a want of confidence in the Secretary. He i Mr. H. Jregarded him as a most she financial officer, and was proud of him as a citizen of Indians. Political difference should not be allowed to control the action of Senators in such a matter as this.

The disensation on the amendment was further continued by Mesers. Howe, Trumbull, and Howard.

citizes of Indiana. Political difference should not be allowed to control the action of Scuators in such a matter as this.

The discussion on the amendment was further continued by Mesers. Howe, Trumbull, and Howard. Mr. Witson said he had no desire to reflect upon the Secretary, but it was notorious that that officer had done many acts which were disapproved of by the people of the country. He had made appointments to office without requiring the conditions prescribed by law. The policy at present in selling gold had also been condomned, and he far w. I had received a letter from an eminent unerchant of New York on the subject. Other men were also in favor of recognizing the evisience and the powers of Congress, but the Secretary, in a speech which he far. W. I would not attende to a speech which he far. W. I would not attende to trition, had even gone beyond the President.

Mr. Pescenden through it unwise and wrong to bring politics in a discussion of this kind, and to statack an absent person who could not defend himself. He was as much opposed to what was denominated the President's policy as any one, but he did not talk about it in appropriation bills. If these discussions were to be continued on the appropriation bills, they should certainly not get away from here by July. The Secretary of the Treasury performed the duties of his office faithy. He fall, M. He fall not approve of the speech made to the gentlemen who called him out the other night; though the was an unfortunate speech but as the Secretary was unaccustomed to public speaking, he had probably gone further than he intended.

Mr. Grimes said it was a prepared speech; that he [Mr. Q.] was present on the occasion and heard, it, and that the Secretary recalled sentences after they were uttered, which showed that he had prepared it.

Mr. Fessenden said the Senator from Iowa looked the mental sentences after they were uttered, which showed that he had prepared it.

they were nitseed, which showed that he has prared it.

Mr. Fessenden said the Senator from Iowaloaked at the matter with a prejudiced eye. He [Mr. F.] often recalled sentences here, and so did the Senator from Iowa. As to the appointment of revenue officers who were unable to take the oath, he [Mr. F.] would not have done that; but on that subject it was not yet ascertained who was right, the Secretary or Congress. He [Mr. F.] should not have appointed the officers; he would have let the revenue or That the Secretary oncours the President's pointed the effect; he would have let the revenue to. That the Secretary supports the President's policy, is true. Therin he differed with him as he differed with the President; but why should the difference be continually brought up in a matter of business. It was his honest opinion that the present Secretary of the Treasury performed his duties faithfully. Of course he made some mistakes. He [Mr. F.] made some when he was there, but nobody found it out except the Democrats, and they said he was wrong, from beginning to end, for which he did not care a sixpance. He now hoped that politics would not spain be brought up in an which he did not care a sixpence. He now hoped that polities would not again be brought up in an appropriation bill. The Secretary of the Treasury was not responsible for the principle contained in this amendment. If any one was responsible, he [Mr. F.] was more so than any one else, as he had prepared the draft in his own office. His prede-cessor had asked for it, and got it without a word of expection.

cessor had asked for it, and get of oppositions.

Mr. Grimes said he did not agree with the Senator from Mains as to the impropriety of criticising the agts of absent men. It was cortainly the right of the Senate to inquire into the acts of public officers and criticise them. The action of the Secretary in sailing gold at 31 when it was ruling at 3, was severely animal verted on by the best financiers. Lary in senting minadverted on by the best financiars of the country. It was wall known that the club which passed recolutions sensiling Congress was composed principally of Treasury clerks. Mr. Mc-Cullooh had not discharged these clerks, which it was his plain duty to do. He would sak the Sanator from Mains whether he would retain clerks who sealled in such bitter and diagraceful terms the congress. He did not know what the self-respect of other Senators would prompt them to do, but he

his department, and to pay a sufficient salary to prevent orpable men from isaving the service of the Government and going into private employ-ment. He should have at once dismissed all the cierks who made the disgraceful attack on Con-gress. As to the speches recently made, he thought it would have been a matter of pride and honor to all of the members of the Cabinet If they had refused to respond on that occasion and to such an assemblage, composed of political sorubs, wan-dering minutrals, night hawks, cormorants, fungi, miserable dependents. Mr. Howard. That is snough:

TREASERS DEFARYSTY,
OFFICE LIGHT-HOPE BOARD,
Information has been received at this office that
the light-house at Bay Point, Port Royal harbor,
was entirely destroyed by a tornado which vinited
that vicinity on the 29th ult.
Due notice will be given of the re-establishment
of this light.
By order:

W. B. figurance,
Chairman.

Examining Surgeons Appointed.
The following examining surgeons were yesterday appointed by the Commissioner of the Pension
Bureau: Drs Joseph B. Dunn, of Marywille, Missouri, F. Baker, Stockbridge, Michigan; and Henry
H. Langdon, Burlington, Vermont.

H. Langdon, Burlington, Vermont.

INTERNAL REVENUE... The receipts yesterday from this source amounted to \$547,072.18.

JUDGE UNDERWOOD AS A NEORO SELLER... The The smendment was then agreed to by the following the surface of the Southern States, and would come to about as salisfactory a conclusion.

The smendment was then agreed to by the following the surface of the Southern States, and would come to about as salisfactory a conclusion.

Treasury Department, and for additional campen sation to officers and clarks in the same department \$150,000. Provided, that the temporary clerk herein provided for may be classified according to the character of their services, and that the Seers lary of the Treasury may award such additional compensation as may be, in his judgment, just, and may be required by the public services. And so mush of the "set making appropriations for the legislative, arcentive and judicial argentses of the Government," approved, March 2, 1865, as forbide the Secretary of the Treasury to award any such additional compensation after July 1, 1865," is hereby repealed; provided further, that out of the appropriation of \$250,000 made by said act for compensation to temporary elerks in the Treasury Department, and for additional compensation to conclerks in the same department, there shall be paid to such person therein, appointed by the Secretary as clerk or counter, who shall have served in such capacity for one year previous to the phasage of this sot, and whose pay amounts to less than one thousand dollars per annum, the sum of one hundred dollars.

Mr. Doelittle, by unanimous consent to the contract of the second collars and the second contract of the sum of one hundred dollars.

Mr. Doubttle asked the present commerciation of the resolution. Objected; and it went over. The consideration of the bill under discussion was then proceeded with, but was laid over before being read through.

Mr. Wilson, from the committee on conference on the disagreeing voice of the two Houses on the West Point appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATINES.

The Senate bill to incorporate the District of Columbia Canal and Sewerage Company same up to the regular business in order, and was discussed it rome length by Mr. Francis Thomas, of Maryand, and Mr. Davis, of New York, in opposition, and by Mr. Coth, of Wheonain, and Mr. Weiker, of Maryland, and Thomas of Maryland, and Mr. Weiker, Mr. Practic Thomas of Maryland, moved its in. obio, in support of it.

Mr. Francis Thomas, of Maryland, moved its indefinite nostnonement; which was lost—62 to 62...

iefinite postponement; which was lost—62 to 62— he Speaker voting in the negative.

The bill was then recommitted to the Committee for the District.

for the District.

Bills were reported and passed, as follows:
By Mr. Schenck, of Obio, from the Committe
Military Affairs: Senate joint resolution responsation to the countries to colored soldiers, and bounties,
sions, and allowances to their heirs, with an

sions, and allowances to their heirs, with amendments.

By Mr. Hart, of New York, from the Committee for the District of Columbia: For legalising marriages of colored people in the District of Columbia and legitimatising their children.

By Mr. Coffroit, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions: Granting pension to Abigail Ryan, widow of a sergeant of the 17th West Virginia infantag.

By Mr. Driggs, of Michigan, from Committee on Public Lands: Seante bill to extend the time for her reversion to the United States of the land granted by Congress to aid in the construction of a railroad from Amboy, by Hillselale and Lanzing, to some point on or near Traverse kay, in the State of Michigan, with a substitute.

By Mr. McCullough, of Maryland, from Committee for the District. To authorize the satemion and use by the Estitunes and Onto Railroad Company

ere and Ohio Railroad Compan

use by the Baltimore and Ohlo Hallroad Company of a railroad from between Kooxville and the Moneccey Junction, into and within the District of Columbia.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:
By Mr. McRuer, of Cal: Authorising the Secretary of the Interior to pay \$2,100 to John Rowland for flowr fornished to the Indians.

By Mr. Bidwell, cf. Cal: Granting lands to the State of California to aid in the construction of a certain wagon road for military and postal purposes.

certain wagen road for military and postal purposes.

By Mr. Deiano, of Ohio: Amendatory of the naval appropriation bill of this session, so as to repeal the section under which an increased rate of pay is allowed to officers of the navy.

By Mr. Trowbridge, of Mich.: For the relief of certain companies of Michigan militia.

The following resolution was offered and adopted: By Mr. Eckley, of Ohio: Directing the Committee on Invalid Peasions to Inquire into the expediency of allowing a pension to the widew of Lieul. Col. James M. Shane, of the Sth Ohio volunteer infantry, who was killed at Kenssaw Mountain, Georgia.

infantry, who was killed at Kanssaw Mountain, Georgia.
On motion of Mr. Raymond, of New York, the Committee on Appropriations was discharged from the further consideration of resolutions of the New York Legislature relative to the payment of the militia of 1812, and of the claim of George Octingham; which was thereupon referred to the Committee on Olsims.

Mr. Niblack, of Ind., presented memorial and resolution of the General Assembly of Florida relative to direct taxes, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Manns.

The report of the conference committee on the joint resolution relative to the appointments to the Military Academy was made by Mr. Schenck, of Ohlo, and agreed to.

Gen. Scott on the "Wayward Sisters." The following is a copy of Gen. Scorr's letter to

Secretary Sawann:

Mon. Wm. H. Sessurd:

Dian Sin: Hoping that in a day or two the new President will have happily passed through all personal danger, and find himself installed an honored successor of the great Washington, with you as the chief of his Cabinet. I beg leave to repeat in writing what I have before said to you orally—this supplement to my printed "Vilews" (dated in October last) on the highly disordered condition of of our (so late) happy and glorious Union.

To meet the extraordinary exigencies of the times, it seems to me that I am guilty of so arrogance in limiting the President's field of selection to one of the four plans of procedure subjoined:

1. Throw off the dad and assume a new designation...the Union porty. adopt the conciliatory measures proposed by Mr. Crittenden, or the Pease Convention, and, my life upon it, we shall have no new cause of secesion; but, on the contrary, an early return of many, if not all, gith Sitates which have already broken off from the Union. Without some équally benign measure the remaining slave-holding States will probably join the Montgomery confederacy in less than sixty days, when this city, being included in a foreign country, would require a personnent garrison of at lesst thirty-five thousand troops to protect the Government within it.

2. Collect the dutins on foreign goods outside the ports of which this Government has lost the command, or close such ports by sact of Congress, and blockade them.

ports of which this Government has lost the com-mand, or close such ports by set of Congress, and blockade them. mand, or close such ports by act of Congress, and blockade them.

3. Conquer the seceding States by invading armies. No doubt this might be done in two or three years, by a young and able general—a Wolfe, a Desais, or a Hoche—with three hundred thousand disciplined men, (kept up to that number,) estimating a third for garrisons, and the loss of a yet greater number by skirmineshee, seiges, battles, and Southern favors. The destruction of life and property on the other side would be frightful, however perfect the moral discipline of the invaders. The conquest completed at that enormous waste of human life to the North and Northwest, with at least \$250,000,000 added thereto, and customs? Pifteen devastated provinces not to be bed for generations by beavy garrisons, at an expense quadruple the net duties or takes which it would be possible to extort from them, followed by a protector or an emperor.

4. Say to the seconded States: Wayword sisters, depart in posts.

depart in peace.
In haste, I remain very truly yours,
Wispirito Scott.

on Monday, the Union ticket was chosen by an overwhelming majority.

GUARDING AGAINST THE PRETILENCE The Rog lish physician, Dr. August, has just written a vol-ume on epidemics, for the general use of the pub-lic, in which he argues at length that cholera is not contageous, and presses the opinion so strenuously maintained by the late Dr. Swow, of England, as to the propagation of cholers through some contamination, either of the air or drinking water, by discharges from a sholers patient. He then pro-ceeds to urge upon those brought in contact with the postlience the great importance of freely using detergents, remarking: "The defunive measure which, more than any other, is important for those who attend upon the sick is the presention of never eating food with hands which have not first been soushed in scater impregnated with a disinfectant."

Personeum lubrications do not seem to be the right thing. The Union Mills of Fall River, Masz., have just had six thousand cases of calicoss thrown back on their hands, damaged by petroleum oil, which was used as a lubricator on the sooms, and spattered on the cloth. All the washing and bleaching, the fabric was subjected to at the print works falled to aradicate the petroleum, and the beautiful collection of Pan-work ever exhibited in consequence is a chemical "spotting" effect on the consequence is a chemical "spotting" effect on the fall of the consequence is a chemical "potting" effect on the fall of the consequence is a chemical "potting" effect on the fall of the consequence is a chemical "potting" effect on the fall of the consequence is a chemical "potting" effect on the fall of the consequence is a chemical "potting" effect on the consequence is a chemical "potting

Release of Jefferson Bayts Vagary. The Tribuse of yesterday says: "It is reported from Washington that a number or rell-known gratismen stand, ready to give hall for effectson Davis is any required asseant, but the he Government is disposed to release this, if at all

Government is disposed to "well-known gentle, Gazzarr is one of the "well-known gentle." men" overflowing with sympathy for Jarramon Davis, and with living seal chasing up Judge Usbanwood to offer "hall in any required amount." Jarramon Davis was the head and front of a reballion in the progress of which a quarter of a million of our sons fell, and for which the nation is serying a debt of over three thousand millions of

deliem. White Jarramon Davis was in his glory at Richmond, Union prisoners—soldiers—were dy-tog in robel prisons of "pestilence and famine" by thousands. Under the nurpless of Jarramon Davis, and with the money of the confederate government, agents were employed to introduce contagions diseases into our cities. Under the same ampless, and with the same money, confederate agents in Canada batched complracies and raids to rob our banks, murder our citizent, bure our citizent and asserinate our President. These multiform

and assessinate our President. These multiform and atrocious orimes were approved by JEFFERSON DAVIS. He has never even denied his responsibility or comglicity in them. When any of the guilty agents were arrested they produced a commission from JEFFERSON DAVIS.

When this traiter-in-chief was arrested, outraged humanity demanded his trial and gunishment. But the Tribuse objected: Mr. GERELEY was opposed to the "death penalty." Mr. GERELEY was opposed to the "death penalty." Mr. GERELEY was opposed to the "death penalty." Mr. GREELET is a phi-lanthropist! Mr. GREELET's sympathies weren to the man who struck a blow at the life of the Re-public; who deluged our country in blood; who sanctioned pirncy, aroon and assassination! This craws, white-feathered spirit, from industrial sources occasioned delay, and delays and in a de-nial of justice. Javeneson Davis should hav-heen promptly tried, convicted and sentenced, after which, if the President had commuted the after which, if the President had commuted the punishment on condition of his leaving the country forever, we should have been rid of a bad subject. And now, while Davis is living upon the fat of the land in Fortress Monros, Mr. Garraiur rushes to Washington to offer ball, so that not even punish-ment of the mildest character should be indicated upon a man whose head in any other country would have come off for any one of his many trea-

history of the rebellion, that while Chiefglustice Onann refuses to try and Mr. Gannan objects to the punishment of the leading representative traitor, both refuse to restors the followers of rebel leaders who desire to return to their allegiance to their rights and privileges; and both persist, after peac-has been proclaimed, in keeping the Union divided N. Y. Times.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

43" Law Commencement. --- The annua commencement of the Law Department of Columbias oliege will be held THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING. Metagrett's Hall, at 7% o'clock. The exercises will nelet of an oration by Hon. Honace Mayrand, of Ten he graduating class by Hon. Ww. M. Munuscu. 11*

42 National Military Asylum,-The Man are National Military Asylum.—The Managers of the National Asylum for discharged volutions soldiers, authorized by act of Congress, approved March 21, 1868, sak proposed for sites for Asylums by donation or sals. The premises must be situate in one of the loyal States, contain at least 200 acres of land, and be in healthy location and sany of access by railrand of otherwise. It is the purpose of the managers to creek without depty, actuative and, permanent buildings for said Asylums, and its establishment will be largely advantageous to any cention or railroad in the vicinity of its location.

Plans, specifications, and estimates for Asylum buildness, including detached coltages, are also asked for the

Plane, specifications, and estimates for Asylim build-nes, insteading detached cottages, are also asked for the approval of the Board. Liberal compensation will be given for the successful pissa. Propicals, plane, specifications, and settingles—the first named to be in writing, containing pist and de-acription of gounds and terms and conditions of trans-fer—must be sent to Major General B. F BUTLER, at Lowell, Mass., on or before the first day of June, But President Board of Managers.

Laws B. Ourcent, Secretary.

42 Publishers of papers authorized to publish the laws of the United States will insert for three weeks. and send bill, with copyof publication, prior to June 20

with Discolorations on the Face, called much pathese of freekies, should use Perry's Celebrated Moth and Freekie Lotton. It is infallible. Perpared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologiei, 48 Rond street, New York. Sold by all druggiets in Washington and elsewhere. Price 2.

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Ar-Breach-Leading Arm.—The Hourd for the Examination of Breech-Leading Arms, of which Gen-eral Haneack to president, is now in session at No. 51 Winder's Building. Arms will be received daily, between the hours of 11

. m. and 1 p. m., until further notice. investors are requested to submit their arms in par-aon or by agont to the recorder of the beard.

W. OWRE.

Capt. 5th U. S. Cav., Brev. Licut. Col. U. S. &,
mbl3-tf.

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corner of Twelfth and Pennsylvania avenue; Eillott' corner of F and Tweifth circuts; Harbangh's, corner Seventh and G. jall-t H. C. L. STIEBELING & CO Have opened a new stand for the sale of all kinds of

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THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB The following is the list of officers and latform of principles of the Usion Navional less of Washington, D. C:

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HOR. ALEA W. HANDALIA, OF WYCE PRESIDENTS.
Hom. D. S. NORTON, of Minnesota.
Hop. W. P. JOHNSTON, of Minnesota.
Hop. W. P. JOHNSTON, of Fennylvania.
Hom. THAS B. PHELPS, of Maryland.
Hom. THADDRUS WELLES, of Connects
Hom. A. J. KUYNEN DALL, of Illinois.
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JAS. B. SMITHL of Wisconsin.
Gen. JAS. B. STRADMAN, of Oblo.
CHAS. B. WILLKINSON, of Missouri.
Col. B. S. ALLER, Washington, D. C.
SEGERTARY.

SAM'L'B. LAUPPER, of Ponnsylvania

J. B. PERGUBON, of Tempesses.

T. R. PERGUBON, of Tempesses.

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Hon. EDGAR COWAN, of Pennsylvania.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING, of Illinois.

Hon. GREEN CLAY SMITH, of Kentucky.

Hun. W. A. BURLEIGH, of Decotab.

Mr. CHARLES KNAPP, of District of Columbia

Mr. SAMUEL FOWLER, of District of Columbia

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB.

1. Resolved, That we are now, as heretefore, redently attached to the Union of the States under the Constitution of the United States; that we dear the Constitution of the United States; that we dany the right of any State to escots, and hold that all attempts at escession are unit and weight that all the States are now States of this Union, as before the

States are now States of this Union, as before the rebellion, and we dany the power of the General Government, under the Constitution, to exclude a State from the Union or to govern it as a Territory.

2. Resolved, That our confidence in the ability, integrity, patriotiem, and statesmankly of Fresident Jonason is undiminished, and we cordisily approve the general policy of his administration.

3. Resolved, That we endorse the resolution of Congress of July, 1881, declaring the chiest of the war on our part to be the defence and maintenance of the supremacy of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union, with the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States uniopaired.

and rights of the peveral States uni and rights of the several States unimpaired.

4. Resolved, That, in the language of the Chicago platform of 1860, and as quoted by the late President Lincoln in his first inaugural address, "The maintenance inviolate of the rights of States, and aspecially of the rights of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is essential to the haloss of successions on which the surfactions of the surfaction of the subject on the surfaction of the surfaction

Constitution of the United States, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends."

5. Reserved, That under the Constitution of the United States is reserved to the several States the right to prescribe the qualifications of electors therein; and that it would be subversive of the principles of our Government for Congress to force universal suffrage upon any portion of the country in opposition to the known wishes of the citizens thereof.

thereof.

6. Resolved, "That this Union must be and remain one and indivisible forever," that the war for its preservation having been brought to a triumphant close, and the supremany of the Constitution vindicated, the rights of the States under the Constitution are to be maintained inviolate, and that loyal citizens within the States and disricts lately overrun by rebellion are entitled to all the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution, 7. Resolved, That all the States of the Union are

 Reserver, That all the States of the United States entitled by the Constitution of the United States to representation in the councils of the nation, and that all loyal members duly elected and returned, without unnecessary delay by their respective Houses, each House being the judge of the election, eturns, and qualifications of its own members.

8. Resolved, That treason is a crime which should

be punished, and that we are opposed to compro-mising with traitors by hartering "universal amnesty" for "universal suffrage."

9. Resolved, That the payment of the national debt is a sacred obligation, never to be repudiated; and that no debt or obligation incurred in any man-

and that no debt or obligation incorred in any manner whatever in aid of treason or rebellion should ever be fixsumed or paid.

10. Resolved, That we cordially endorse the restoration policy of President Jourson as wise, patricule, constitutional, and in harmony with the loyal sentiment and purpose of the people in the suppression of the rebellion; with the platform upon which he was elected; with the declared policy of the late President Luxony, the action of Congress, and the pledges given during the war.

11. Resolved, That the nation owes lasting debt of gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and that the families of the fallen heroes who died that the country might live, are the wards of the people, and should be eared for by the flovernment.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE
CONFRONTIAN OF THE CURRECT, WARRISTON,
MAY 28, 1865.
Notice is brethy given to all persons who have claims
against "The Merchants' Rational Bank of Washinglogical proof thereof to JAMES C. KENNERDY, Reserver of
and Sank, at Washington, D. C., on or before the 56th
day of August Bern. Compresses the Currency.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, HOLD-NG A DISTRICE
COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE USE TRICT OF COLUMBIA, HOLD-NO A DISTRICT COURT OF THE WATER FOR THE RAID DISTRICT.

To all solems if may concious, greeting:
Hotice is beselv given, that on the int day of November, 1884, the rebels privateer Royal Yacht was nitacked, borned, sunk, and districted in Galvasium hay, Taxas, by an expedition under command of Liestenzais Commander James B. Jawett, of the United States atsamer manner James B. Jawett, of the United States atsamer core and man of each expeditionary limit do the sufficient of the Comman in the libel stated; and that said cause will atsam for trial at the City Hall, in the city of Washington, on the first Monday of July next, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show sansa why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interests.

J. MRIOS, 1800.

J. MRIOS, 1900.

J. D. H. N. W. E. L. C. K. J. D. J. G.

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